ANTICO

he cafe set up a claim. The court de-

cided, however, that the pearl belonged to neither the woman nor the landlord, but

to the escort, who paid for the oysters. That is encouraging to young men who

like to be gallant and liberal to their

lady friends, and it is a pity that tine

pearls do not lurk in ice cream and bon-

After all, the main charge of the Equi

table directors appears to be only that Hyde is dressed according to the French

The Emperors of both sides in the

Russo-Jap conflict seem to be getting the

credit, and both are 'way back in the rear,

The new developments in the Nan Pat

terson case are well calculated to in

crease the sale of Nan's forthcoming

If Peary should find the north pole,

what will he do with it? Sell it to a

The blowing up of the Maine is yet

nystery, notwithstanding recent alleged

Cool nights mightily (righten the man who has fruit trees in bloom just now.

Annexation is an issue of to-day. The

An Open Letter.

Yours very respectfully, A. F. THOMAS.

Referred to Taylor.

Referred to Taylor.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sin,—Will you permit me to correct the statement made in the heading of Theodore O'lisra's great lyric. "The Blyouag of the Dead." Intat' the stout old Christ, an referred to is fouliless General Winfield Scott."

Your copy of the Poem is very nearly correct, nuch more so than usual. But it was ticheral Zachary Taylor, afterwards President, who was the "stout old chieftain" referred to. The poem was written in memory of the gallant Kennicklain, who fell at the battle of Buenn Vista-among them young Henry Clay, his father's idol, and whose grief thrilled the whole State.

It was General Taylor's reply to Santa Anna's summons to surrendor-"General Taylor never surrenders"—that elected him President. It was at this battle that Jefferson Davis, in command of the Mississiphinus, rushed into the breach when defeat seemed imminent, and by his gallanty and determination, saved the day. It was after this battle had been won most gioriously, that General Taylor seen for Mr. Davis, whom he had never seen since the marriage of his daughter, Knox Taylor, to young Davis—the did within three months of yellow fever). As Mrs. Davis entered the tent, him warmly, and said: "You must permit mo, sir, to acknowledge that my daughter was a better lydge of man than i myself." They were warm friends from that day.

New York, March 15, 1905.

New York, March 15, 1905,

primary election comes on later.

barber, perhaps.

ARROW

#### TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1906.

#### For Greater Richmond.

The Council has decided to postpone un til Friday night action on the report of the Committee on Charter, Ordinance and Reform, relating to extension of the city boundaries. It is well enough to take plenty of time, but in the end the report of the committee should be adopted. The committee has given the subject thorough investigation, and on the final show down two members voted in the negative. The sentiment in the city is overwhelm ingly in favor of greater expansion. If there is any material opposition it has not developed in any of the public meetings that have been held, or in the public

In view of all this, in view of the manifest demands of the case, we do not see how the Council can fail to adopt the substantially as drawn by the committee, but the advocates of greater expansion should take no chances. They should make it their business to see as many members of the Council as possible between this and Friday and let their views be known.

All together and altogether for Greater

#### Regulation of Railroad Rates.

Boston Transcript of last Saturday published a page article from President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, on railroad regulation. It is one of the most complete presentations of the subject that we have seen from any source, cussion of this subject? He is author of work entitled, "Railroad Transportation: Its History and Laws," and has also contributed to railroad journals many articles which have taken a high stand in that field of literature.

In his Boston article, President Hadley presents both sides of the case-the case of the people and the case of the railroads, and says that there is enough evil in the management of railroads to any measure that promises relief or immake it wise to reject unhesitatingly the Congress enact laws without such scrutiny. It is manifest from this that while President Hadley believes that regulation is necessary, he is opposed to a law which shall give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix rates. "The the United States," says he, "Is too vast a thing to be handled by the machinery even if the power and expense of that machinery were considerably increased. The initiation of a successful rate policy must come from the owner, not somebody else who tries to control the action of the owner." Mr. Hadley has given this subject thorough investigation, and does not know a single instance of successful rate making by a government somebody else operated. In assigning s reason for this, he says that all business has an experimental character; that a corporation expending hundreds of thousands of dollars to study traffic con dition all over its territory can make a large number of experiments for itself some of which will fall and others succeed. It has in its power to stop the failures and pursue the successes. But if somebody else, spending only a small fraction of that amount of money in the investigation of that particular territory, is making a schedule for it, there i less freedom to make experiments. If the rates turn out to be too low, i

the rates turn out to be too low, it amousts to confiscation.

"The only alternative," says he, "is to leave them too high—so high as to be ineffective. This is what, with the rarest exceptions, has happened in France and in England—nay, even in Germany at the time when a large number of the German roads were owned by private companies. If we put our rate-making power into the hands of the interstate Commerce Commission, we might possibly have a more even schedule than we have at present. But if the schedules were adhered to, it would unquestionably mean much higher rates and smaller volume of traffic than we now enjoy; and if it were not adhered to, the evils of the discriminations which all men who have studied the subject regard as the most serious evil connected with railroad rates would tend not to diminish, but to thereas." rates would tend not to diminish, but to increase."

### Mr. Hoadley's Plan.

In conclusion, Mr. Hadley suggests a than the present system and better than any which has been proposed. He saggests a new code somewhat on the line proposed by the Townsend co-ordinate in under a policy of municipal ownership,

authority with the Federal Circuit Court of but actual operation of the utilities unde Appeal; to which after brief preliminary hearing in the lower court, all railroad cases, from whatever district originating,

cases, from whatever district originatins, could be referred.

"Such a procedure," says he, "is, of course, somewhat of an innovation in our American judicial system. The court of claims, which furnishes the nearest apparent parallel, really standy on quite a different footing. But looking at the matter from a layman's point of view, it does not seem as though any of the obstacles were insuperable, and if such a court could once be established the homogeneity and positive force in our Federal railroad law would be greatly jurcased. With such a court to exercise the judicial functions how assumed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the character of that commission would naturally be changed. It should consist, not of lawyers, but of railroad experts; and should be chaized with the duity of furnishing technical assistance to the new court in determining obscure and complex matters of fact. When an individual suce a railroad on a difficult question of rate adjustment, the railroad always has an advantage in being able to know more facts than the complainant can ascertain. The assumption of equality of information which holds good in ordinary matters of litigation, hardly seems to apply in this case. The need of some expert authority which shall represent the court, as distinct from either of the contending parties, becomes very great. Such a teaffice department of the

desirable to include a representative of the shippers or a representative of the legal department of railroads. The presence of such men on the commission would simply obscure the purpose for which it was intended—the purpose of scertaining facts needed by the court tself would be competent to furnish the

oming as it does from a man of Mr Hadley's abilities and expert knowledg No sane man wishes to injure the rail men. Incidentally they contribute enorm ously toward many other industries, no and the like, and any legislation which would seriously injure the inilroad would seriously infure the whole country. the other hand the railrouds thomselves have enormous power; they have the expense of another, to discriminate for that, and the government is under obligation to see that the great fundamental to all is not infringed upon b railroads. That much is demanded by the people, but the government must be careful in attempting to correct one evil not to make a worse evil and the absolute power of making rates for the railroads should not be conferred upon the Interstate Commission until less radical and less dangerous plans have been tried.

#### Chicago's Election To-day.

While Richmond has been agitating the question of expansion, the citizens of Chicago have been agitating the question of municipal ownership of street ca-Saturday night, and the election will Mayor are John Maynard Harlan, son of Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, Republican, and Judge much mixed, however, and it is probable ignored. Chicago has for years been a hotbed of Socialism, and Mr. Altgeld, who ran for mayor as an independent canownership. In 1902 public sentiment was In the following year another referendum gave a majority of 122,000 in support of abling act, which provided for the purand street railway property.

That was hardly a fair test of sentiment, because the people were voting friendly terms? be between those who believe in the imstreet car lines. Indeed, the main issue immediate purchase or postponement. Mr. Harian agrees that municipal ownership must eventually come, but he favors a waiting policy, and would grant the corporations a new short-term franchise in favor of the ninety-nine-year franchises now held by them.

Judge Dunne, however, is in favor of immediate action, and wants the city to buy out the visible property of the com panies at once, either by voluntary negotiation or by condemnation proceedings, that the city may take entire control of the street car lines at the earliest possible moment.

taken on the two occasions above referred to that a great majority of the people are in favor of Judge Dunne's plan, but there is a difference between voting for theory and voting for practice, and it will be determined in the election to-day whether or not the voters have the courage of their convictions.

Democracy is as far removed from Con munism as the east is from the west. and yet in a civilized government there must be more or less of socialistic pracpalities where the streets, the public buildings, the parks, the public schools, the drainage system, and, in some cases, the water works and gas works are owned by the corporation and operate for the general good. It has been demonstrated that such municipal ownership is wise, and if it be wise for the city to own its gas works and water works, it would seem equally wise for it to own plan which he thinks would be better phone system. But when it comes to believe that in most cases of this char acter the best results are to be obtained

lease to individuals or private corporasituation and gets allothe benefits to be derived, but is relieved of the burden of carrying on such extensive operation, and of the danger of the political patron age involved.

Reasons for a Separate Primary About the only real argument that has been employed against the holding of separate primary for the nomination of local candidates in the forthcoming contest is that it would entail additional cost and additional trouble. As for the didates, and our information is that ever; one of them desires a separate primary as for the trouble to the voters it would be a matter of a few moments time, an we doubt if any considerable number of

Now for a few arguments in favor of a strictly local primary. We are to nominate this year candidates for Senate, House of Delegates, Commonwealth's attorney, city geant, high constable, city collector clerk of the Hustings Court, clerk of the Chan Court, commissioner of revenue, three justices of the peace and five member.

The Democratic party of the State will nominate a candidate for the United another for Lieutenant-Governor, anothe for attorney-general, another for treas urer, another for superintendent of public of agriculture.

It will be a memorable contest. There are two candidates for the nomination for United States senator and three for Governor, all prominent and popular men and all the devices known to exper politics will be employed in favor of one candidate or the other. Why then should we mix our local primary with this im What is to be gained by having a single primary for both State and local contests ment in that connection applies with only plications and entanglements. Richmond is a community unto herself and as far

As for the pledge to be required of gether right as well as expedient that not be pledged beyond the nominees of

rate primary; there are several substantial arguments in its favor, and we hope them in reaching a conclusion at its next y1 taoi etaoin shrdlu etaoin shrdluunt

mond observed "Emancipation Day" and by parading the streets, headed by a brass band and waving flags. This demonstration took place on the annilong as they keep within the laws and within the proprieties? And could there be any better evidence that the 'whites and the blacks are living together on \_\_\_\_\_

tour through the West and Southwest, and it has no "political significance," as he will certainly not be running for office again for three years to come. The President goes out to meet the people and to hunt bears. We hope that his trip will be agreeable to all-except the bears. It is good for the President of the nation to swing around the country and meet the men who make the nation. It is in good Democratic form, and Mr. Roosevelt is very much of a Democrat.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ The campaign opened in good carnest at Spotsylvania Courthouse yesterday, and several of the candidates gave a good account of themselves. Governo Montague, who is opposing Senator Martin, made a plain speech and gave th senator to understand that he proposes to make an aggressive fight.

Let the fun go on. It is an interesting fight, and the people will enjoy it. It is a battle of giants, and there will be heavy blows. But it is a fight between gentlement, and there will be no mud flinging.

At Hamburg a young man took a young oysters. While eating, she found a pearl;

# Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER. torpid liver deranges the whole ystem, and produces

SICK HEADACHE, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles. There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove. Take No Substitute.

QUERIES AND .....ANSWERS

Editor of The Times-Dispaich: Sir,-Will you kindly give in your

of the name of the composer, Buthoven SUBSCRIBER. Ba'to-ven-accent on the lirst.

Declaration of Independence.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch, Sir,-Will you please answer in you Query Column who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Was Thomas Jefferson A READER.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaratio

An Old Song.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—There is an old song that I user to hear my father sing many years ag and I would be more than obliged to you if you would try and secure a copy of it and publish it in your column next Sunday morning if possible. As well as I remember it starts something like this.

Let the farmer praise his ground, And the huntsman praise his ground,
And the huntsman praise his hound;
The shepherd his dew-scented lawn.
While I, more blest than they,
Spend each happy night and day,
With my smiling little krune skeene lorn,
lorn, lorn;
With my smiling little krune skeene lorn.

I am not certain about the spelling of the "krune skeene lorn," but that is about the phonetics of it. CONSTANT READER.

How to Win Her.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch; Sir.—I noticed in your edition of Thurs-day "A Reader" desires to know what he must do to win the affections of the lady must do to win the affections of the lady hie loves. Am a comparatively young man, but have graduated from that best of teachers—experience—and know wherehighest ambition is to win her, she does isn't a doubt but that she knows it already; they always do. Perhaps, though she wishes to hear you say so, you can very readily find this out by telling her of the name of the composer, Beethoven? say, for, after all the lips are but servants of the heart. In this grand old country of ours there is nothing to which an honest, straightforward scutterian may not aspire, even though it to as s grear in Dr. Edwin A. Alderman:
Dear Sir,—I am in full sympathy with
the movement to excite general interest
in primary education, and think your
Richmond address will be productive of
great good to the cause. You strike the
keynote when you say that more money
will be required to carry out these reforms. You said it must be raised by local taxation, but would this alone be
practicable in Virginia? Permit me to
call your atention and, through you, the
attention of the leaders of the May
movement to the following comparison,
which applies with equal force to many
othey sections of Virginia: Standing on
the heights of Lynchburg one looks over
a thriving and wealthy city. Its assessed
values (Auditor's Report, 1902) are \$12,440,332.00. It has a school population of
school population. The average my
of its leadier is \$65.50 per month. Its
school permis ten months. Its total expenditure for schools is 2.47 mills on its
section of reschools is 2.47 mills on its
section of proper in the same eminence
turns to look across the mills of have
the best system of public schools in
State. From the same eminence wide
oxymans of poor land dotted here and
first the same of poor leatages. This is Amterest the same of poor leatages. This is Amterest the same of poor leatages. This is Amterest the same of poor leatages. This is Amter the same of poor leatages.

The above comparison, made from the
latest reports at hand, does not fully
represent the present condition. Lynchbugg last increased its washed 2 per
cent since the above assessment was
made, while Amherst to county has not
likely made any appreciable increase.

This would make the disparity still
greater. A further analysis of the matter reveals the fact that in the amount
credited to Amherst is an item of \$3,003.

To advise poor country lost rick and thing as a woman's love, and if, living right and proving to her highest ambition is to wal her, she int return your affection-let her alone not return you.
she is not for you.
SOUTH BUSTON.

#### Notaries' Fees.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.-Please give the Ohio (if possible law on what is the charge made by a notary public or justice of the peace to be tried in another State, and then

each subpoena fifty cents, for each hun addition to this there will be the fees to party for whom they were taken, but the costs (except, of course, the lawyer's fee) may be taxed in the costs of the suit and recorded by the party who paid them, if he wins his suit.

### Teachers' Certificates.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir,-1. Can any one, or is one allowed teach a public school with a second or third grade certificate? 2. What are the highest branches taught in public schools?

Persons holding first, second and third grade certificates regularly obtained by standing the uniform examinations unfor three, two and one years, respectivecontinued for two years after expiration The State Board of Education at its re-

cent meeting adopted the following min-imum requirements for a public high school.

I. A public high school shall have an approved course of study covering at least three sessions of at least eight

months each II. It shall have at least three teachers, of whom the principal (if not already occupying his position when this action goes into effect), shall be a graduate with B. A. grade of some recognized institution, and the other teachers shall hold certificate not lower than the first grade.

411. The courses offered shall cover at least the following: least the following:

half of the wealth of the State. Thus the burden of educating eighty-seven percent, of the school population is left upon the counties of the State which have gomething more than half the wealth. The case is even worse than this would show, because much of this wealth is in rich counties, leaving a large number of noor counties that, under the constitutional limitation on the tax rate are unable to get the money to educate their children. The local tax remedy is inadequate to meet the needs of the case. Would i not be belief commit ourselves to the property of the State shall educate the children of the state has an opportunity to sequere a primary education. Once the wealth is and distribute it according to school population. The movement in May would furnish a most excellent opportunity for arousing the public mind to the necessity of increasing both local taxation and State appropriations for primary schools, and I respectfully suggest that the leaders of the movement consider the advisability of doing so.

With assurances of esteem, I am, dear sir. Yours very respectfully. least the following:

1. English-English grammar, English composition and elementary rhetoric and history of English and American literature, with study of selected specimens,

2. History-General History, or separate historics of Greece and Rome; English History, or Advanced American History,

2. Mahometics-Advanced, arithmetic Mathematics-Advanced arithmetic

3. Mathematics—advanced arithmetic, algebra, plane and solid scometry.
4. Latin—Elements of Latin grammar and composition; "Virl Romae, or Nepos; Three Books of Caesar's Gaillic War; Four Books of Virgil, or two thousand lines of Ovid; Sillust's Catiline, or Four Caesary of Clears. Orations of Cicero.

5 Modern Languages-At least one year's 5 Modern Languages—At least one year's work in German, French or Spanish grammar, composition and reading.

It is further recommended that the high schools provide, if convenient, for such 'scientific and supplementary studies as may, seem desirable and

feasible.

The Blate board urses teachers of Latin not to require pupils to read the First Book of Caesar's Gallie War until they have read the Second, Third and Fourth Books. The First Book is intolerably difficult for beginners.

There's no reason why you should remain sickly and doll-cate. The Bitters has made thousands a fron any and robust and will do the same for you. Just try it to-day and see for yourself, it cures indigestion, Poor Appetite, Costiveness, STOMACH Costiveness, Spring Fever or Spring Fever



## BOBBIE KEENE CELEBRATION OF WINS HANDICAP

Chicago New York

Led All the Way and Beat Uncle Negroes Cheered "Dixie" Urigh by About Two Lengths.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The sixth was the feature of the day at Bennings. Six fair handicap horses for the season of the year ran in it. The favorite was the California racer, Unele Urigh. A great deal of money was bet on Bobbie Keane. His preliminary was the best of all, and the persistent cutting of his odds in the ring seemed justified. Miss Alice Roosevelt and an escort took up a position on the public side of the track. The well backed Bobbie Keane went on in the lead. He lead all the way, and wor backed two lengths from Uncle Uriga.

Mearly every colored man, woman uncled to hand, woman uncled the lead in the sate seems of the city to have a specific property. The crowd was orderly and was the subject of favorable comments from all who saw the line as it passed along to music property. The crowd was orderly and was the subject of favorable comments from all who saw the line as it passed along to man, woman uncled the lead of the surrounding territory, took part in or viewed the big emancipation parade yesterday.

The crowd was orderly and was the subject of favorable comments from all who saw the line as it passed along to man parade yesterday.

The crowd was orderly and was the subject of favorable comments from all who saw the line as it passed along to man parade yesterday. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

The Summary.

Fast Typewriter This.

Miss Marian Reichardt, of New York, who has filled the important position of private stenographer to Ex-Housenaut Governor Woodruff, of New York, for the past two years, enroute to Jackson-ville, Florida, is stopping at the Jefferson Hotel.

Governor Woodrull, of Lewis Visionthe past two years, enroute to Jacksonville, Florida, is stopping at the Jefferson
Hotel.

She is said to be the fastest and most
correct operator of the typewriter in the
world. She gave a demonstration yesterday afternoon in this city before a
number of Usiness men, which proved
a revelation to the spectators, and will
no doubt have the effect of firing the ambitton of many students to become proficient operators of the typewriter. Sie
wrote letters direct fro midstation at the
rate of 157 words per minute, and the
rate of 157 words per minute of the mirate of 157 words per minute of the
rate of 157 words per minute, and the
faction of those present 182 words
familiar matter in one minute. She
copied unfamiliar matter at the rate of
122 words a minute, and wrote from
familiar dictation 123 words a minute,
familiar dictation 125 words a minute,
when one considers that an operator
must strike from twelve to the news
in a second, astonishment in receives
the wonderful rate which the tones at
the wonderful rate which the tones with
the wonderful rate which the tone year
the wonderful rate which the condition of her remarkable work at the
Smithed and Massey Business Colleges.

Martin and Willard.

### Martin and Willard.

Colonel S. M. Newhouse, doorkeeper of the House of Delegates of Virginia and a former member of that body, arrived in the city yesterday on gusiness for a day or two. Colonel Newhouse stated

a day or two. Colonel Newhouse stated that he had not yet determined whother he would be a candidate for doorkeeper or not at he next session.

Asked as to the outlook in Culpeper in the contest for the United States senatorship, Colonel Newhouse expressed the opinion that Senator Martin was the stronger of the two candidates in that county. As for the governorship he stated that in his opinion Mr. Willard would probably carry the county. He stated that there was little discussion of the lieuenant-governorship yet, but that Mr. Cabell and Mr. Ellyson, of this city, both have a strong following there.

Lee at Gettysburg.

Rev. Dr. James Power Smith, the colltor of the Central Presbyterian, and past
commander of Lee Camp. Confederate
Veterans, left the city yesterday morning for Boston, where he goes by invitation of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts to deliver a leeture. The lecture is to be delivered tonight and Dr. Smith's subject will be
"General Lee at Geltysburg."

Their Emancipation Anniversary.

Nearly every colored man, woman and

the lead. He lead all the way, and von by about two lengths from Uncle Urign, with Sals a good third. Burns was on Sals, and did full justice to that cott. The time, 1:40 2.5, is good, the race having been run over the old course. Bobble Keane won his "malden" race here early in this meeting, and to-day won a handicap. Flatlands, his sire, is by Glently, and is sire of Land of Clover, a high class steeplechaser.

Harry Baird rode three winners—Weirdsome, at 15 to 1; Royal Window, at 8 to Closed With a Banquet.

Closed With a Banquet.

Closed With a Banquet.

Last night there was a banquet of the leaders at Price's Hall, and at True Reformers' Hall a colored opera company held forth. The colored lotels and boarding houses were full to overflowing with excursionists and the ward was a dense mass of people all day and far into the night.

The thousands of local colored people on the streets were augmented by many from the country, who, in their gay rigs, added to the general interest in the parade. Old darkeys, with ante-bellum beards, marched beside negroes of the younger generation, and cooks, waiters, porters, washerwomen and barbera knocked off from work to join in the festivities incidental to the celebration of the

The Summary.

First race—five and a half furlongs—Weirdsome (3 to 1) first, Arabo (4 to 1) second, Mamile Worth (11 to 10) third. Time, 1:10.

Second race—four and a half furlongs—Belden (11 to 5) first, Tickle (7 to 5) second, Andyne (6 to 1) third. Time, :56 2-5.

Third race—sever furlongs—Littlewoods (3 to 5) first, Poscur (7 to 1) second, The Gadfly (3½ to 1) third. Time, 1:22 -5.

Fith race—mile—sir Ralph (4 to 5) first, Fiat E. (7 to 1) second, Probe (7 to 1) third. Time, 1:23.

Sixth race—mile—sir Ralph (4 to 5) first, Fiat E. (7 to 1) second, Probe (7 to 1) third. Time, 1:43.

Sixth race—mile and a hundred yards—Bobbic Kenne (3½ to 1) first, Uncle Urigh (9 to 5) second, Bais (4½ to 1) third. Time, 1:43.

BALTIMORE MAN

# DIES SUDDENLY

called and the man was taken to the Cliy
Almshouse. Nothing is known regarding
Mammert other than he was a paper
hanger by trade, who came to Richmond
a few days ago to find work. He is said
to be a resident of Baltimore.

At the Almshouse no information regarding him could be learned, he having
been too ill to make any statement before his death.

### NEW ENGINE COMPANY.

Board of Fire Commissioners Prepares to Equip New House.

Board of Fire Commissioners

Prepares to Equip New House.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held their monthly meeting last night at \$20 o'clock with every member present. President John H. Frischkorn presiding. Mayor Gallagher, of Fairmount, was prasent, and asked the Board to make any suggestion they deemed necessary to facilitate the control of fire in his town. A committee was appointed to confer with him.

Hook and Ladder Truck Company No. 3, was ordered to be transferred to its new quarters on West Broad Street, on next Thursday, the 6th instant.

Members of the new Engine Company No. 10, to be installed on West Broad Street, in the new combination engine and truck house, July 1st next, were elected as follows:

J. F. Raffo, stationed captain; J. F. Kersey, engineer; E. H. Goodman, fireman, grade "A." (engine driver): II. B. Cosby, fireman, grade "A." (wignine driver): D. T. Gathright, fireman, grade "B." C. D. Hirschberg, fireman, grade "B." W. H. Easley, fireman, grade "B." W. P. Keys, fireman, grade "C." J. H. Hgglis, fireman, grade "C." J. H. Hgglis, fireman, grade "C." All of the above were promoted from the present membership of the department. The vacancies caused by the above changes will be filled at some future meeting. The only one filled last night was in Engine Company No. 4, S. Steinberg was transferred to No. 10, E. P. Crump, call man, was made fireman "B." and B. P. Kerns, substitute, was appointed call man.

Bids for furnishing the department with a first size fire engine of 1,000 gallon per minute capacity were opened, with the result that the Mott Fire Engine Company, both had bids of the sine amount. These twe companies are strong rivals. The contract was awarded to the American-LaFrance Fire Engine Company.